

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WHEN PAID BY CARRIER
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

SENATE FACES FIGHT IN ATTEMPT TO END COMMITTEE WASTE

Economy Adherents Insist
That Nine Bodies Must
Be Combined Under
One Group.

FUNCTIONS OVERLAP
Bureau Heads Go From
One Chairman to Another
When Refused Funds
for Pet Schemes.

HOUSE APPROVES PLAN
Many Members Oppose Change
Because It Takes Away Their
Power to Pass Upon
Appropriations.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., June 15.—Consolidation of the nine or more Senate committees now handling appropriations is an almost certain development that is to follow the administration of the new budget system, which is now a law and which goes into effect July 1. In the opinion of many Congressional leaders this action is necessary in order to effect the real economies promised by the new fiscal system.

Congress has gone only half way on this kind of consolidation. After the hardest kind of fight, the House abolished the function of the various committees in the lower branch so far as appropriating money is concerned, concentrated all these activities in the one Committee on Appropriations, enlarged its membership, and that system is in vogue now in the House. But it never has been done in the Senate and the change will bring on a bitter struggle in which leaders of the opposition will be the chairmen and members of the committees which now have the power of passing on appropriations. Nevertheless, the matter is being seriously considered by Senate leaders and is expected to mature into action before the appropriations for the next fiscal year are approved.

Opportunity for Waste.
That the present system affords the greatest opportunity for waste and waste of funds was shown to THE NEW YORK HERALD today by Senator Curtis (Kan.), assistant Republican leader in the Senate. Without committing himself on the question of consolidation of committees, which must travel a long and probably "rocky" road before it becomes a fact, Senator Curtis pointed out what happens under the present method. It should be explained that there are at least nine Senate committees now handling appropriations: Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, District of Columbia, Foreign Relations, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs and Post Offices and Post Roads.

Senator Curtis said items in the appropriation bills recommended by department or bureau heads frequently will be refused approval by the Appropriations Committee. Facing this committee, officials will be obliged to make another Senate committee to consider it and, in some instances, what one committee refuses to include in the bill it has in charge will be authorized by some other Senate committee, and in that way the money is spent in spite of opposition.

Ought to Stop Practice.
"This practice has been common," Senator Curtis said, "and it is a bad practice, which ought to be stopped. I know at least four attempts of this kind made in this Congress where the items were refused in one bill after another. Fortunately, all the committees in this instance agreed to deny the request for appropriations. But the opportunity is there and will continue as long as committees are organized as they are. The only way to stop it now is for executive departments to put an end to it."

Senator Curtis said the present executives had cooperated in some instances in trying to end this evil. He mentioned one case in which an appropriation for work being done by the Bureau of Mines was asked for by the Department of Commerce for almost exactly the same kind of work.

But opportunity of this kind for leaks in expenditure of public funds, Congressional leaders believe, would be stopped if one committee in the Senate handled all appropriation bills, and there is an effort being started at this time. THE NEW YORK HERALD was assured, to bring about the change before the new appropriation bills for another year are considered.

HARVARD JUNIOR AGAIN
WINS BOWDOIN PRIZE
J. F. Fulton, Jr., Gets Medal
For Best English Thesis.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 15.—John F. Fulton, Jr., of Harvard, junior at Harvard, has made an unusual record by winning for the second time the first prize in the historic Bowdoin competition for dissertations in English. Last year Fulton, then a sophomore, entered two separate theses in the contest and won both first and second prizes with them.

This year he again has carried off the first award in a field of thirty competitors, thus winning \$250 and a bronze medal. His subject was "The Physiologic Basis of the Bowdoin Prize." The Bowdoin prize fund is the oldest of its kind at Harvard.

The best writing papers
are WASHINGTON PAPERS—40.

Lloyd George Plans Visit to America This Summer

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 15.—London, June 15.—

"It is my life's dream to make the acquaintance of the United States," Premier Lloyd George said at Cardiff. The Premier added that if conditions permitted he hoped to realize this dream late in the summer months of this year.

It was learned here that no arrangements had been made for the Premier's visit to America, but his friends admitted he had long talked of such a visit, and now when physical weakness makes a long vacation almost imperative for him in the near future, there is a growing expectation that he will cross the Atlantic.

BANK CLERK LOCKED IN VAULT NEAR DEATH

Watchman Hears Tapping,
Gives Alarm Fearing Robbery,
but Cop Is First in Rescue.

VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS

Efforts Made to Avoid Publicity
of Accident at Metropolitan
Bank—Officials Silent.

John Connolly, a watchman, making his rounds in the Metropolitan Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last night, was completing an inspection of the offices of the Metropolitan Bank, on the first floor, when a tapping sound reached him. He listened for a moment, and drawing his revolver and a flashlight, approached a stairway leading down to the great vault far below the street at the northeast corner of the building. The tapping sound was plain now, and by resting his ear against the big steel door, Connolly discovered that the noise was the click of steel against steel.

Like a flash the news spread through the building that robbers were at work on the Metropolitan's big vaults. Presently policemen entered the building and were led to the bank and then down to the vault door. They listened as the watchman had done. One of them, Patrolman Darcy of the East Twenty-second street station, spent a little longer time with his ear against the vault door and then turned to the others.

"There's some one inside the vault," he announced. "Listen yourselves and you'll notice that the noise is becoming fainter and fainter. Whoever's in there is dying for lack of air."

Darcy was right. The rat-tat-tat on the door had become faint. As they waited, a dull crash was heard. They listened, but nothing came from the vault door. Darcy had dropped to the steel floor. Absolute silence followed.

Realizing that some person was dying inside the vault, Connolly and the superintendent began telephoning for Augustus C. Corby of 215 West 101st street, second vice-president and treasurer of the bank. Mr. Corby was known to be the only bank official in possession of the combination of the vault. He finally was reached after two hours' effort.

Mr. Corby notified Police Headquarters that a man was locked inside the bank vault and that an ambulance surgeon would be required when he was released. He jumped into his automobile and hurried to the bank, reaching it just before 9 o'clock.

Every effort was made by Mr. Corby, the police and Bellevue Hospital, from which an ambulance had been sent, to prevent reporters from obtaining information concerning the opening of the vault and the release of Frederick J. Schaefer, 25, one of the bank's junior clerks, who was found lying motionless on one of the bank's second-floor offices.

It became known, however, that young Schaefer, whose home is at 109 Chestnut avenue, Jersey City, was unconscious by the time the vault doors were opened. It was said he had collapsed against the doors and that under him was found a paper weight with which he had been hammering out his appeal for help. But no explanation whatever has been made of the circumstances under which he was locked in the vault.

Schaefer was so near to death, it also became known, that Dr. McManus of Bellevue Hospital had to work over him with a pump for more than an hour. The surgeon's efforts to revive the clerk, who had stood waiting in Fourth avenue, and who was unconscious when he was found, were successful. He was taken to the hospital, where he was placed in a room on the second floor. He was still being attended in the bank at a late hour.

Wires are cut in coal fields of Cabin Creek.

West Virginia's Governor
Gets Advice to That Effect.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 15.—All telephone and telegraph wires passing through Boone and Mound counties, Fayette county, in the Cabin Creek coal country, were cut late to-day, according to advices received at the offices of Gov. E. F. Morgan.

The United States Army engineer in charge of the Kanawha River also was notified that the Government wires had been cut.

AIRCRAFT LURES ITS VICTIMS.
MADRID, June 15.—A despatch from Melilla, Morocco, reports that a Spanish airplane squadron bombarded a number of villages in the vicinity of Alauzema, luring the inhabitants to the air by means of many others. The inhabitants gathered in groups to watch the evolutions of the aviators until the bombs dropped them.

STILLMAN'S SISTER ON STAND TO PROVE LITTLE GUY NOT HIS

Mrs. P. A. Rockefeller Says
He Lived at Father's Home
From Jan. to April, 1918.

CORROBORATED BY SIX

Admits on Cross-Examination
His Absence on One
Week End in February.

BANKER'S WIFE CHEERED

Guardian of Child Insists on
Questioning Plaintiff at
Hearing June 28.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Poughkeepsie, June 15.—Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, sister of James A. Stillman, former head of the National City Bank, was one of seven witnesses called by the banker's attorneys today in an effort to prove Mr. Stillman is not the father of Baby Guy Stillman, at the resumption of the hearings before Referee Daniel J. Gleason. She and the other witnesses, the latter formerly servants in the home of the late James Stillman, were shaken badly on cross-examination by Mrs. Stillman's lawyers.

One of the outstanding incidents of the hearing was the insistence of John E. Mack, guardian of the baby, that he be granted the right to cross-examine the banker. He served notice on Cornelius J. Sullivan, chief counsel for Mr. Stillman, that he wished to call the banker to the stand and the lawyer agreed to produce his client on June 28, until which date a recess of the hearings will be taken on Friday.

Main street in front of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company Building, where the hearing was held, was crowded with curious persons throughout the day. They watched for the arrival and departure of Mrs. Stillman, which on each occasion was attended by an outburst of cheers. Mrs. Stillman was dressed in what she calls her "gypsy costume," which is bright colored and is well named. A bandanna silk neckerchief that she wore attracted considerable attention, as well as a heavy chased silver girdle of squares and links that she wore around her waist.

Resigned by Well Wishers.
When a recess was taken at 12:30 o'clock, Mrs. Stillman literally was besieged by well wishers as she made her way around the corner to where her automobile stood. Her machine darted off toward the home of Mr. Mack in Arlington amid cheering, the clicking of cameras and the cranking of movie machines. It was a day Poughkeepsie never will forget.

The hearings will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and will be continued on Friday. Then an adjournment will be taken until June 28. Mrs. Stillman's lawyers want to hold hearings next week, but it was found impossible to do so because Mrs. Sullivan from legal matters to attend to in Lexington, Ky., which would make it impossible for him to be present.

Mrs. Rockefeller was on the stand for nearly an hour. She sat within ten feet of Mrs. Anne Urquhart Potter Stillman, her sister-in-law, but at no time did the women's eyes meet, nor did a word pass between them. The banker's sister became so nervous as a result of the cross-examination she was subjected to by Mr. Mack and John F. Brennan, chief counsel for Mrs. Stillman, that she wept before leaving the office of Mr. Gleason, where the hearing was held.

Under the guidance of William Rand, Jr., of counsel for Mr. Stillman, Mrs. Rockefeller testified that to the best of her recollection the banker lived continuously at 9 East Seventy-second street, from January 1 to April 1, 1918. It was during this period that the elder Stillman was confined to his bed with the illness that resulted in his death. Guy Stillman was born the following November.

Confessed on Dates.
Mrs. Rockefeller said she knew her brother-in-law continuously, because she saw him come in every night. On cross-examination she admitted that soon after her father died, on March 15, 1918, her brother took up his residence at 270 Park avenue. She also admitted she was absent from the Seventy-second street house on two or three occasions during the three months period and that on one of these she visited her home in Greenwich for several days.

It was on the matter of dates that Mrs. Rockefeller became confused. She said she believed that the nation's first lady was born on December 1, 1917, and then despite her previous testimony that she was continuously there, admitting she was absent one week and during February, Mrs. Rockefeller attributed her conflicting statements to lapse of memory.

Asked if she were of the divorce suit, Mrs. Rockefeller said she was not particularly as it affects Mrs. Stillman and her baby. Mrs. Rockefeller said: "I would be only human to have an interest in it."

Mrs. Rockefeller was preceded on the stand by Dr. Warren Hildreth, a specialist at the Woman's Hospital, Amsterdam avenue and 10th street, who attended at the birth of Guy. The physician told of the appearance of Mr. Stillman at the hospital two or three times while Mrs. Stillman was there, and that he was very friendly to her. He said that Mrs. Stillman's attitude toward the new born baby was extremely affectionate. "He was the normal father," the physician said.

Mrs. Helen D. Hunt, formerly housekeeper for the late Mr. Stillman, followed Mrs. Rockefeller on the stand. Her testimony was along the same lines as that of the banker's sister-in-law to the effect that Mr. Stillman was at the

Continued on Eighth Page.

District Justices Adopt Rule to Admit Wilson

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 15.—

WOODROW WILSON will be admitted to the practice of law in the District of Columbia without formal application or the taking of an examination under a new rule adopted by the Justices of the District Supreme Court to-day.

The rule applies to all former Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States who are lawyers, and would admit William H. Taft and Vice-President Marshall.

The formal motion for the admission of former President Wilson probably will be made next week by John Paul Earnest, chairman of the examining committee.

ICEBERGS IN AREA OF TITANIC SINKING

Monster Floes Drifting to Furthest Point South in Many Years.

U. S. PATROL KEEPS GUARD

Radio Reports Sent Out Daily
Give Protection to Vessels
Crossing Atlantic.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 15.—Icebergs are ranging along a line furthest south in the Atlantic Ocean ever known since 1912, when the Titanic disaster occurred, according to information in the hands of the hydrographic office of the Navy. The bergs are now floating sixty miles south of the regular line of ocean travel between New York and European ports.

Not only are the bergs dislocating lines of ocean travel, but there are more than the Navy remembers having encountered in north Atlantic waters for many years. A mild winter in the arctic region, resulting in an early breaking up of the ice, is regarded as accountable for the unusual invasion. The Navy is rounding up the bergs according to a plan worked out following the Titanic disaster, and doing it so effectively there is little danger of another collision with the ice monster.

The plan is an international one, operated by the United States Navy. Two cutters are based on Halifax, and they scout for bergs as carefully as if they were searching enemy submarines. Radio reports are made daily of the location of the bergs, and this information is shared with the authorities of Great Britain and France. It is believed the only chance of a collision with bergs lies in the possibility of a stray berg slipping through the cordon unnoticed. This is regarded as unlikely, as they are affected by the same general air and ocean currents.

FOCH TO TOUR WORLD TO GLORIFY FRANCE

Mission Planned to Impress
Nation's Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 15.—

Marshal Foch will duplicate Gen. Grant's around the world tour next September, if conditions permit. It was announced to-day. The United States, China and Japan will be the principal countries visited. While the Government's announcement characterized the proposed tour as an "important mission," it is intended to use Foch as a symbol of France's victory in the World War, and it is believed that the nation will visit will be impressed with the position of France in Europe.

En route to Peking Marshal Foch will visit India-China, where he had his early career. He will stop in Corea on his way to Japan, where his visit will take the form of a return of the courtesy of the Japanese Crown Prince's call on France. He will be the guest of various Japanese cities before he leaves for San Francisco for a fortnight's visit to principal American cities.

Marshal Foch will carry a personal message from President Millerand to the rulers of the nations he will visit.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCE.

Location of gasoline tanks at important highway junction points in New Jersey has caused so much confusion of traffic that Thomas J. Wacker, State Highway Engineer, announced yesterday a conference of representatives of gasoline distributing companies and the New Jersey Highway Commission next Monday to seek a solution to the problem.

Now Is the Time to Arrange for Board
in the Country

You will have no trouble finding a most attractive place near New York if you consult the numerous Herald Want Ads—see "Country Boarders Wanted." These small ads have long been famous for the splendid results they bring.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
Telephone Chelsea 4000

7 BREMEN KILLED; SWERVING TRUCK CRASHES INTO TRAIN

Three Other Perth Amboy
Volunteers Injured at
Grade Crossing.

TWO TRAINMEN HELD

Hose Wagon, View Impeded
by Motor Cars, Dashes
Into Tender.

FLAGMAN WAS AT POST

Gates Were Up, but Driver
Could Not See Peril Until
It Was Too Late.

A heavy motor firetruck filled with members of the Eagle Hose and Chemical Company, a volunteer fire organization of Perth Amboy, N. J., swerved around an automobile in front of the Market street crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Perth Amboy late yesterday afternoon, and as it straightened out to cross the tracks crashed into the tender of a south-bound express train running at forty miles an hour.

Six men were killed outright and seven others hurt, three of them seriously and one, George Larson, 287 Market street, so badly that he died a few hours later. Besides Larson the dead men, all members of the volunteer organization excepting Joseph Torgeson, who was a paid fireman, and all of Perth Amboy, are:

HANS HOLT, 250 Sheridan street.
JOHN DONAGAN, 199 Grand street.
PETER LARSON, 341 Market street.
JOSEPH KUTCHER, 331 Ogden place.
JAMES ANDERSON, 334 Market street.
STEPHEN TORGESON, 239 Meade street.

The injured were taken to the Perth Amboy City Hospital in ambulances. The seriously hurt men are Victor Jandrup, 240 South Second street, and E. V. Johnson, 284 Davidson avenue. Others in the hospital are Andrew Thomas, the cross-motor tender, 204 Laurie street; Joseph Finnan, 331 Market street; Ralph Paulson, 290 Davidson avenue, and Andrew Keston, all of Perth Amboy.

The city and county authorities, under the direction of County Prosecutor Joseph D. Strickon, began an investigation as soon as the bodies of the dead firemen had been removed, and the police arrested Theodore Brown and William Ridgeway of Barnegat, the engineer and conductor of the train, respectively, and arraigned them before Recorder Harold E. Pickersgill, who held them in \$3,000 bail each on a technical charge of manslaughter.

The board also passed a resolution urging the State Public Utilities Commission to take some action on the petition for the elimination of the grade crossing at Market street, filed by the city some years ago, and pending this action asked the railroad companies to slow their trains to ten miles an hour when passing through the city. If the roads accede to this request it will be a relief to the Central of New Jersey, but the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania and the New York and Long Beach.

Crossings to Be Guarded.
The Board of Aldermen also passed a resolution instructing the Chief of Police to station policemen at all of the grade crossings with orders to enforce the ten miles an hour rule, although there was no intimation this was to be done. But for the time being, at any rate, the crossings will be guarded by the city and at each of them a policeman with a red lantern will be stationed. Mayor Wilson declared there was a law on the city's statute books prohibiting a greater speed than ten miles an hour, and he said this law would be enforced hereafter if there was any possible way to do it.

The train which struck the fire truck was bound from Jersey City to Barnegat. Witnesses of the accident, the firemen who escaped told the police last night the gates were up as the train approached, but that the flagman was at hand with a red flag. They insist, however, it was not possible for the chauffeur of the fire truck to have seen the flagman in time to have stopped his machine, as one of the double line of automobiles held up by the approaching train hid into the road as the fire truck approached.

Torgeson was driving the truck and swerved his machine to one side to dodge the automobile. It cleared the machine but struck the tender and he and the others were hurled against the side of the tender and the locomotive, several of them being thrown under the wheels.

Admiral Sims attributed it to "the work of some hot-headed boy." This was the only threatening communication out of the hundred he has received from persons on both sides of the Atlantic. When asked if all the others were congratulatory, Admiral Sims replied: "I must admit they were very friendly and gratifying."

Standing on the railroad station platform for twenty minutes greeting the host of friends who had come to see him off, Admiral Sims talked easily and told of his gratefulness for the welcome extended to him, but he carefully avoided the subject of the trouble caused by his speech before the English Speaking Union here. When he was asked by an English newspaper correspondent if he had seen what THE NEW YORK HERALD said about him editorially, Admiral Sims' weather-beaten face brightened as he answered:

"Yes, but I am not saying anything more."

However, he said to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent this morning: "It is certainly encouraging to know that at least 200 Americans and real American

JAPAN AND U. S. TREAT DIRECTLY WITHOUT AID OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Questions of Yap, Immigration, Alien Land Ownership and the Return of Shantung to China May Be Settled by Parleys Between Baron Shidehara and Secretary Hughes.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 15.—Direct negotiations have been begun between the United States and Japan for the settlement of the questions pending between them. These include the Island of Yap, the immigration questions, the alien land question and the return of Shantung to China by Japan.

The negotiations are being conducted by Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, and Secretary Hughes. The settlement of the Yap question would make unnecessary the consideration of this question by the League of Nations.

It had been expected the Yap issue would be left to adjustment by the league council, which is to meet to-morrow in Geneva. The French Government, in answer to the American protest against the award of the mandate for the island to Japan, said it would bring the subject before the council. It is understood the basis for settlement in the negotiation between Ambassador Shidehara and Secretary Hughes will be the internationalization of the cable privileges on the island.

The proposal is to settle the immigration issue on the basis of the complete stoppage of all Japanese coolie immigration, with proper protection for Japanese property rights already acquired in the United States. Japan's promise to return Shantung to China, it is said, is to be executed as soon as practicable and without reference of the question to any European tribunal. The initial steps have been taken for the evacuation of the portion of the province held by the Japanese, the military force having been reduced to between 3,000 and 4,500 soldiers. Advances from Tokio have said that this force would be withdrawn as soon as China provided guards for the railroad and property in the towns.

Japan, it is stated, will retain only such privileges in the province as are common to the other nations, such as a portion of the international compound, which China is to be required to establish at the port of Tsingtau, on the Bay of Kiaochow. Japan, it is explained, never has taken over all of the railroad properties formerly operated by the Germans in Shantung, confining her claims to that portion of the railroad from Tsingtau to Tsinan-fu, and leaving the important line crossing the province at the latter junction in the hands of the former operatives, under the nominal control of the Chinese Government. It is proposed that Japan operate the Tsinan-fu-Tsingtau branch jointly with the Chinese.

His opposition is based on three main grounds: First, that the reasons which made it necessary in 1911 have disappeared; second, that renewal of the treaty would be regarded as a challenge to the United States, where the Harding Administration and the new Congress have just taken a step in the direction of disarmament, and, third, that the formation of special alliances is antagonistic to the spirit of the times and to the endeavor that the world is making toward disarmament and peace.

Should Premier Meighen fall in his purpose of having the treaty denounced, it is declared he will ask that a clause be inserted in the new treaty exempting Canada from its provisions, unless and until accepted by the Parliament of the Dominion. Such a clause was inserted in the Anglo-French treaty.

JAPANESE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ACTION.

TOKYO, June 15.—Renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the question of control over the Island of Yap were discussed at to-day's meeting of the diplomatic advisory council, and it was declared by local newspapers that Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, explained recent developments on these two subjects. Some of the newspapers seek to establish a connection between the proposed renewal and the problem of curtailment of armament, and hold the opinion that the renewal form of the alliance must not be offensive to America.

The importance which the Government is giving to the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is shown by the suppression of issues of several newspapers whose utterances are considered undesirable at a time when the British Imperial conference is about to convene.

'JACKASSES TO MEET YOU,' 'ERIN-GO-BRAGH' TELLS SIMS

Rear Admiral and Wife Get Splendid Demonstration at
London Before Leaving for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, June 15.—

Three ringing cheers—Anglo-American cheers—from a throng almost equally divided nationally, but united solidly in spirit and which jammed Waterloo station at an early hour this morning, marked London's send-off to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. The tall sailor, as jolly and as merry as ever, waved his cap vigorously, answering one of the most flattering and spontaneous demonstrations ever accorded an American here in a private capacity. The Olympic with the Admiral on board sailed from Southampton at 1 o'clock.

The only reflection of his recent troubles was a letter received by Admiral Sims and signed "Erin-go-Bragh." It said:

"The Jackasses will meet you on the other side."

Admiral Sims attributed it to "the work of some hot-headed boy." This was the only threatening communication out of the hundred he has received from persons on both sides of the Atlantic. When asked if all the others were congratulatory, Admiral Sims replied: "I must admit they were very friendly and gratifying."

Standing on the railroad station platform for twenty minutes greeting the host of friends who had come to see him off, Admiral Sims talked easily and told of his gratefulness for the welcome extended to him, but he carefully avoided the subject of the trouble caused by his speech before the English Speaking Union here. When he was asked by an English newspaper correspondent if he had seen what THE NEW YORK HERALD said about him editorially, Admiral Sims' weather-beaten face brightened as he answered:

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595 MACHINE GUNS, BOUND FOR IRELAND, SEIZED ON SHIP HERE

U. S. Raiders Get Also Large
Amount of Ammunition
Aboard the Freighter
East Side.

CONSIGNED TO NO ONE

Plan Was to Hide Arms Under
Cargo of Coal Destined
for England From
Norfolk.

COCKNEY SAILOR INFORMS

Munitions Had Been Stolen
From Hoboken Warehouse
From Owner Who Scorned
Sinn Fein.

Twelve hours before the freighter East Side, which steamed out of New York harbor at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, left her berth alongside Pier 2, Hoboken, United States Customs men and operatives for the United States Department of Justice took from her coal bunkers 495 knocked down Thompson sub-machine guns and sufficient extra parts to assemble about 100 more.

The Government men were engaged in searching for arms and ammunition that, according to their information, were being smuggled to Ireland. They quit searching when they found the machine guns. They refused to say that they could prove that the weapons were destined for the Irish Republican army, but they declared that they seized the arms on orders that contended that such a shipment was a violation of the neutrality laws.

Each gun bore the identifying plate "Colt Patent, 1921 Model, .45 Calibre." In addition to this find the searching party dug a large case of .45 calibre ammunition out of the same bunkers. The East Side left for Norfolk, where she will take on a cargo of coal to be unloaded in England. The guns were consigned to no one. The Department of Justice will start an investigation to-day.

Officers Descend on Ship.
Early yesterday morning twenty customs men and a half dozen Department of Justice operatives descended upon Pier 2 and told the watchman to see that no one entered or even approached the pier until permission was given. They also volunteered the information that what they sought would be on Pier 2 or Pier 1, as they had searched all others.

After they made their discovery on the East Side they let it be known that they had reason to believe that no person connected officially with the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company had been in on the secret. The guns and extra parts were packed in 13 bags, 289 large crates and 175 small boxes.

Whoever had taken the guns down knew his business. They were so taken apart and assorted that any ex-service man who knew his machine gun (any modern machine gun) could have assembled these in a jiffy. But not one of the bags or crates or boxes bore a mark that could be interpreted as a shipping tag. Their destination was quite as mysterious as the method by which they got into the stern bunkers of the East Side.

Early in the afternoon a man giving his name as Frank Williams and exhibiting considerable agitation rushed into the court of Recorder Carsten in Hoboken and demanded a warrant that would permit him to search Pier 2 and, if necessary, the freighter East Side. He told the Recorder that some one had broken into his warehouse in Hoboken on June 11 and had taken therefrom 600 Thompson sub-machine guns and sufficient extra parts to assemble nearly 100 more. He added that he had just learned that his property could be found on Pier 3 or aboard the ship.

Patrick Griffin, Chief of Police in Hoboken, assigned Sergeants Connolly and Beatty to administer the requirements of Williams' warrant and the real trouble started. Incidentally the Government men let it be known why they were so anxious to find the arms.

Williams insisted that he take a look. Bartlett assured him he had heard the truth. Bartlett, believing that the machine guns had been taken away, offered to put his belief in writing in order that Williams might feel more at ease. So Bartlett wrote:

"The property in question which you are looking for has been turned over by us to the customs officials and removed from the pier."

When asked if Connolly and Beatty decided they'd have a look about the pier, Down toward the harbor end of the long dock they came across a dozen customs men loading a truck. There was an audience, argued about jurisdiction. Inspector Curran, in charge of the G-

DENBY'S CURT ORDER LEADS TO REACTION